

Who were the candidates, Republican and Democratic, from Lincoln's assassination up to the present time and which were elected?

After Lincoln was assassinated Vice President Johnson became president until 1868. The elections since then were as follows:

Candidates.	Elect. votes.
1868.—Ulysses S. Grant.....	214
Horatio Seymour.....	80
1872.—Ulysses S. Grant.....	286
Horace Greeley.....	—
Greeley died after the election, and the Democratic electors scattered their votes.	
1876.—Rutherford B. Hayes.....	155
Samuel J. Tilden.....	184
1880.—James A. Garfield.....	214
W. S. Hancock.....	155
1884.—Grover Cleveland.....	219
James G. Blaine.....	182
1888.—Benjamin Harrison.....	233
Grover Cleveland.....	169
1892.—Grover Cleveland.....	277
Benjamin Harrison.....	145
1896.—William McKinley.....	271
William J. Bryan.....	176
1900.—William McKinley.....	292
William J. Bryan.....	155
1904.—Theodore Roosevelt.....	336
Alton B. Parker.....	140
1908.—William H. Taft.....	321
William J. Bryan.....	162
1912.—Woodrow Wilson.....	435
William H. Taft.....	8
Theodore Roosevelt.....	88
1916.—Woodrow Wilson.....	277
Charles E. Hughes.....	284

How long has the province of Bukovina been Austrian? When, how and why did the above province become Austrian? Was it ever under Russian or Polish rule?

Bukovina was severed from Moldavia—that is, Turkey—in 1780 and united with Austria. It has never been under either Russian or Polish rule.

What is the difference between mediation and arbitration?

To mediate is to harmonize or reconcile. A board of mediation may do nothing more than define the issues at stake and try to effect an agreement. To arbitrate is to settle by discussion and argument. A board of arbitration cannot call its work successful until it has actually settled some or all of the questions as defined.

In his address at the acceptance of the gift to the nation of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace President Wilson made some striking remarks about the mystery and isolation of Lincoln's character. Can you print what he said?

On that point he said: "I have read many biographies of Lincoln; I have sought out with the greatest interest the many intimate stories that are told of him, the narratives of nearby friends, the sketches at close quarters, in which those who had the privilege of being associated with him have tried to depict for us the very man himself 'in his habit as he lived,' but I have nowhere found a real intimate of Lincoln's; I nowhere get the impression in any narrative or reminiscence that the writer had in fact penetrated to the heart of his mystery or that any man could penetrate to the heart of it. That brooding spirit had no real familiars. I get the impression that it never spoke out in complete self-revelation and it could not reveal itself completely to any one. It was a very lonely spirit that looked out from underneath those shaggy brows and comprehended men without fully communicating with them, as if, in spite of all its genial efforts at comradeship, it dwelt apart, saw its visions of duty where no man looked on."

How much is an English pound in American money?

An English pound is usually computed at \$4.86 in American money. Quotations are, however, liable to daily changes. To find the English equivalent of American money divide the sum desired by 4.86.

Will you please translate the Massachusetts state motto?

"Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem" means "With the sword she seeks gentle peace under liberty."

Kindly state what John Patrick Holland had to do with the invention of the modern submarine. What type of submarine does the United States use now? Where was Holland born? When did he die?

His name was John Philip Holland, not John Patrick. Although he was not the earliest inventor in the field of submarine navigation, Holland did important work in developing and applying the idea. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1844, was educated at Limerick and taught school fifteen years, including a few years after he came to the United States and settled at Paterson, N. J. As a means of crippling England's sea power he began to make a study of submarine torpedo boat construction and pursued the subject several years. In 1893 he received a contract from the United States government for a submarine boat, but through somebody's mismanagement it was a failure. Not discouraged, he personally superintended the building according to his own plans of a submarine called the Holland, which was successfully tried in 1898 and was then purchased by the United States. After that Holland turned his attention to aerial navigation, but he experienced financial reverses and died in poverty Aug. 12, 1914. Several submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type are now in use in the United States navy. Holland did not think that submarine boats would ever come into use for transatlantic travel, but he thought they would for short trips, as, for example, crossing the English channel. Writing in 1903, Holland predicted submarine traffic across the channel and said: "This is no dream. It is simply the forecast of a trip that I myself expect to make some day, and I am fifty-nine years old." He did not live to make the trip, but he saw it still nearer realization.

Was there ever an embargo on arms under the administration of William H. Taft going into Mexico?

President Taft placed an embargo on arms and ammunition to Mexico March 14, 1912.

When was the Chautauqua movement organized?

The first summer assembly met at Chautauqua in August, 1874, and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized in 1875.

What is the difference between preferred and common stock, and which is preferred?

Holders of preferred stock are entitled to dividends in advance of common stockholders and also to a claim on the property ahead of the common stock. The customary way is to provide for a limited dividend on preferred stock, which must be paid before common stockholders are entitled to any profits.

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Is every male citizen of military age in the United States a member of the militia of his respective state regardless of his having taken the oath of enlistment?

In a broad sense the term militia means the fighting or arms bearing force of a country. An act of congress passed in 1792 and still in force constitutes all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years as the militia, whether organized or not, and subject to be called on for military service under certain conditions. The organized militia is now known as the national guard, but the unorganized or reserve militia is made up of a much more numerous class.

Will you please give some information about a German who wrote the "Code of War For the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field" upon the requisition of President Lincoln?

The author of the code was Francis Lieber, born in Berlin, March 18, 1800; at the age of fifteen served under Blücher at Waterloo and was twice wounded; after the war imprisoned several months by the German government for writing liberty songs; released, but entrance to Prussian universities denied him; in 1820 took his degree at Jena and later studied at Halle and Dresden; engaged in the Greek war of independence; returned to Berlin in 1823 and talked liberty until he was again imprisoned, finally released and allowed to come to America. As soon as possible he was naturalized as an American citizen; lived in Boston for five years and edited the Encyclopedia Americana; 1835-56, professor of history and political economy, South Carolina college; 1856 to Oct. 2, 1872, professor in Columbia university. He was the author of "Manual of Political Ethics," "Legal and Political Hermeneutics" and "Civil Liberty and Self Government," in addition to the code mentioned, and at the time of his death was umpire of the commission for the adjudication of Mexican claims.

How many Irishmen fought in the civil war?

The number of Irish born soldiers in northern armies is said, unofficially, to have been 144,200.

How many pensioners are there now on the pension list, and representing what wars?

July 1, 1915, there were 748,147 names on the pension roll, and June 30, 1916, there were 709,572. The number of civil war soldiers on the roll June 30, 1915, was 396,370, and on June 30, 1916, 362,277, showing a decrease during the year of 34,093. There is no surviving pensioner of the Revolutionary war. The oldest war now represented on the pension roll is that of 1812. No soldiers of that war survive, but there were on the roll at the close of the fiscal year 1916 115 widows. Of the war with Mexico there were 513 survivors and 3,785 widows. Of the war with Spain the total number of claims allowed by the pension bureau from the beginning was 39,091, of which number 1,508 were granted by special acts. The number of Spanish war soldiers on the roll at the end of 1916 was 28,101, and of these 1,164 pensions had been granted by special acts.

Did the American colonies, which fought the Revolutionary war, ever have to petition for admission to the Union?

No; they made the Union. The Declaration of Independence declares "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." By the adoption of that Declaration on July 4, 1776, the thirteen colonies became states, and one of their early acts, even before the adoption of a constitution, was the passage of a resolution providing that western territory thereafter to be ceded to the United States "shall be settled and formed into distinct republican states, which shall become members of the federal union." Having declared themselves independent, the thirteen original states gave a standing invitation to other states to join the Union.

Please give me some information about the United States army and navy. I should like to know how much money is expended annually to maintain our naval and military forces.

At present the United States army consists of 4,823 officers and 85,965 men, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The navy consists of eighteen modern battleships, twenty-two older battleships, five first class cruisers, four second class cruisers, fifteen third class cruisers, thirty-one gunboats, nine monitors, sixty-eight destroyers, twenty-one torpedo boats and fifty-eight submarines. Congress appropriated in 1915 for the support of the army \$101,019,212, for forts and fortifications \$5,627,700 and for the navy \$144,808,716.

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CHURCH ATTITUDE TOWARD UNIONS

Workers Have Right to Combine to Promote Interests.

NO MENACE TO SOCIAL PEACE

Organized Labor Strongest Lever Yet Discovered For the Economic Uplift of the Toiler—Wage Earner Who Refuses to Become Unionist Loses Spirit of Solidarity.

We wish to analyze in detail the attitude of the church toward labor unions. When I speak of the church I mean the great historical church of Christ. And thus do I define her position with regard to the unions:

The church approves of the principle of association and of its application in the various departments of social life. She claims that the right to associate with his fellows for the attainment of a legitimate end is a birthright of man. She has gained it for herself and is most willing to extend it to all lawful purposes. Laborers have a right to combine in order to promote their common interests. In doing so they violate no just law; they imperil no legitimate interest; they act within the sphere of social justice. What is right cannot be detrimental to the commonwealth nor subversive of order and peace. Labor unions in themselves cannot be regarded as a menace to social peace or as an injustice done any one else. They are lawful, expedient, commendable. They are desirable.

No stronger lever for the economic and social uplift of the laboring classes than labor organization has as yet been discovered. It makes for the independence of labor, the greater security of its remunerations and its protection in every sense. It brings to recognition the dignity of labor and its social value and prevents its degradation and exploitation.

It would follow from this that laborers themselves should appreciate their unions, as they stand guard over their vital interests. The wage earner who refuses to join the union seems to be lacking in the spirit of solidarity. His view is narrow. He understands not his real interests. He weakens his own cause.

The employer should recognize the right of coalition on the part of his employees. He should not thwart or balk their efforts of organization. If he does this he does them an injustice, making the exercise of a fundamental right impossible. There is a long way from an abstract recognition of a right and the full souled, hearty acquiescence in it. The latter should be the attitude of the employer. But all the unions attain to in most cases is mere tolerance, grudgingly and niggardly accorded. A favor so ungraciously bestowed calls for no great gratitude; a right so unwillingly admitted begets no good will.

How different were the situation if the organizations of the workmen were heartily welcomed and treated with kindly consideration! Would it not immediately change the spirit of the unions, convert them into friends and allies? Confidence begets confidence, friendship breeds friendship, good will creates good will. The hostility and offensive attitude of the unions toward the employers are mostly nothing but the echo of the intolerance and the contempt of the employers who have repulsed the well meant advances of their employees. The refusal to recognize their unions embitters the laborers, for it bespeaks an implicit intention of gaining over them an unfair advantage and of curtailing their rights. The man who desires to do what is square by his workmen has little reason to oppose their unions, for, though the latter occasionally are guilty of excesses and make exorbitant claims, they generally remain within the limits of justice and equity. The honest recognition of the trades unions is little short of a social duty, if it is not really a demand of justice.

If laborers have the right to form unions and there be undue interference with the exercise of this right it behooves the public to remove these illegitimate barriers. It is a reproach to a society if within its bosom a class is prevented from exercising its rights and is thus handicapped in the pursuit of its natural happiness. The public enjoys the fruits of labor; it is then also responsible for the condition under which this labor is performed.

We sum up. The church strongly advocates the principle of association. In her doctrine of the brotherhood of all men she establishes the firmest foundation for associated life. Her influence is everywhere unifying, conciliatory, fraternizing. As long as the unions pursue just ends with legitimate means they enjoy the approval of the church. Under her tutelage a wonderful and efficient organization of labor sprang up in the middle ages.

The church views with favor the efforts of the unions to better the material conditions of the workmen and to educate them to a higher level. It deprecates their occasional excesses, but knows how to condone in mercy. Rev. Charles P. Brush in Carpenter.

Union Movie Men Win. The Moving Picture Operators' union of New Orleans has signed contracts with six of the largest picture houses in the city following a vigorous campaign against nonunion houses.

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LABOR OPPOSES WILSON'S PLAN

Unanimous Against Proposal For Law to Prevent Strikes.

GOMPERS TO LEAD FIGHT

Head of A. F. of L. Declares Enactment of Measure Would Cause Interference Strife—Other Trade Union Leaders Condemn Attempt to Impose Compulsory Arbitration.

Labor leaders who contributed to the election of President Wilson because of his aid in forcing congress to pass the Adamson eight hour bill are now almost unanimously against his proposal for a law which will prevent a strike or lockout until a full public investigation has been made of the merits of the dispute.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other leaders declare that the forces of labor in America would combine to fight against the president's plan even more desperately than they did in forcing congress to enact the Adamson bill.

In a recent statement Mr. Gompers said: "If the fight is to be made to take from the men, women and children of our time the advantages which we have secured, then these employers and corporations had better look out. We are not going to be forced back. The men and women of labor will resist to the utmost."

Mr. Gompers asserted that it was his purpose to prevent another civil war like that of 1861.

"It took four years of sanguinary war, costing hundreds of thousands of lives and untold treasure, to reverse the decision in the Dred Scott case," he said. "It is my purpose to prevent another such revolution. It is my purpose to prevent any such legislation and possible decision of the court."

"I understand the intent of the suggestion. It is to stay the men from acting in concert until a commission has made its investigation. In the meantime a concerted quitting of work would be unlawful and punishable. Involuntary service cannot be enforced under the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Gompers then declared that even with the law on the statute books the government would be powerless to break strikes.

"You may make strikes illegal and may make them criminal," he continued, "but you are not going to avert strikes when strikes are necessary in order to express the needs of America's workers for a higher and better consideration of their rights. The experience of countries that have tried compulsory arbitration and the enforcement of a compulsory award and the experience of countries in which compulsory investigation and a stay of the workers from quitting their employment have been all to the detriment of the principle."

Other labor leaders were in hearty accord with the sentiments of Mr. Gompers. Roswell D. Tompkins, secretary of the United board of business agents of the building trades, said:

"We will stand by the railroad men in their fight against compulsory service and in their fight to retain the provisions of the eight hour law. The building trades have always opposed any legislation tending to introduce compulsory service or having as its purpose compulsory arbitration."

Mr. Tompkins held that the railroads have nothing to lose by the operation of the eight hour day, but conceded that they "may have to pay several millions more in wages."

"But," he added, "the men will be better men and they will do better and more work." He characterized the injunction proceedings instituted by the railroads as "outrageous."

E. J. Deering, business agent of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, declared his union would oppose any compulsory arbitration plans or any legislation designed to enforce service by employees.

Max Pine, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, said: "The people will not accept the recommendation of President Wilson. If the principle of compulsory arbitration is introduced in America the same thing will happen that happened in Australia. In Australia they had a strike in the shoe factories. The employers and employees were compelled to allow the arbitrators to proceed. But the result was that the men refused to make the shoes, and the employers were compelled to send outside the country for shoes."

Samuel Liebowitz, business agent of the Pottery Workers' union, described President Wilson's proposal as unfair. "Nobody," he said, "has the right to enact a law compelling men to work when they have agreed upon a strike."

Trainmen Win Victory. A threatened strike on the Hudson tubes, which connect New York and New Jersey, was averted. A compromise was reached between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the road management. Thirty-two discharged employees have been reinstated, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has been recognized by the company. All differences have been amicably settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

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TO CHARLEY WADDELL Wayne Eckle vs. Mary Waddell State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15232

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charley Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.

This the 31st day of April 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.
O. L. White, Sol.

TO HARRY TUPMAN Minnie Jarvis Tupman vs. Harry Tupman State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15200

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Harry Tupman is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May, next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 9th day of March, 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.
A. Y. Burrows, Sol.

Non-Resident Attachment Notice S. T. Kimbell vs. Olaf Peterson, et al. No. 11114

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tenn.

In this cause it appears by the affidavit that the defendants Olaf Peterson and wife are justly indebted to plaintiff and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them and an original attachment having issued and returned to me with levy on their property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks commanding the defendants to appear before me at my office in Knoxville on April 5th 1917 at 12 o'clock m. and make defense to said suit or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 8th day of March, 1917
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.
Harris & Beeler, Sol's.
March 10-17-24-31, 1917

TO JACK KISER Elizabeth Kiser vs. Jack Kiser State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15201

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Jack Kiser is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, of Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 9th day of March 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.
Ben H. Mynatt, Sol.

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Wise Saying.

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TO J. F. LONES

Pearl Lones vs. J. F. Lones

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15143

In this cause, it appearing from the return of the officer and affidavit filed, that the defendant, J. F. Lones is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 9th day of March 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.
W. F. Miller Sol.

March 10-17-24-31-1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice.

W. H. Ford vs. Levatur P. Ford

Before W. M. Sellers justice of the peace for Knox county, Tennessee.

In this cause, it appears by affidavit that the defendant Levatur P. Ford is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him and an original attachment, having been issued and returned to me with a levy upon one piano it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant, to appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tenn. on 19th day of April 1917 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 17th day of March, 1917
W. M. SELLERS, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

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